

Wake Forest JURIST

the magazine of Wake Forest University School of Law



Promise Fulfilled

*The prodigious accomplishments
of the postwar generation*

Wake Forest JURIST

CONTENTS

volume 30 number 2 July 2000

FEATURES

page 8

What Is Sports Law? *by Timothy Davis*

An examination of an evolving substantive area of the law.

page 12

The Greatest Generation *by Amy Andrews*

The distinguished mark made in law by World War II veterans.

page 8

DEPARTMENTS

page 2

Briefs

page 16

Alumni Notes

page 22

Alumni Profile

page 24

Dean's Column



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Rose's garden

Beloved professor nurtures his students

The handmade banner that reads, "Give me a fish and I eat for a day. Teach me to fish and I eat for a lifetime." has been in Charles P. Rose's law school office for as long as anyone can remember. It sits alongside a gargantuan bottle of Excedrin and a seventies-styled inverted 7Up glass. Hanging on the back of the door is an offishly large, cerulean blue necktie, part of the eclectic collection of colorful homemade cravats that he fondly refers to as his "golden oldies."

Collectively, these seemingly superfluous items have come to be symbolic of a law professor who has in turn become an icon of the Wake Forest School of Law. Indeed, if there is a symbol of the school, students, faculty, and alumni say it has to be Rose, who joined the law school faculty in 1972.

That's why a committee of his former students is raising funds to establish a full-tuition need-based scholarship in Rose's name. The committee has already raised one-third of the \$1.5 million endowment needed to have three Rose Scholars, one in every class.

"Professor Rose has had such a profound impact on so many students, and he has dedicated almost his entire career to Wake Forest law students," said Martin Garcia (JD '81), a prominent Tampa, Florida, trial lawyer heading the committee. "He is one of those special professors whose relationships with students does not end graduation day. He is interested in people not only professionally, but also personally. He is a great mentor and a great friend. We saw this as a way to honor him so that he might enjoy teaching recipients of the scholarship."

Rose recently received the school's 1999-2000 Excellence in Teaching Award, as voted by the third-year class.



Charley Rose: 'The amazing thing about him is that [he] never goes out of style.'

"Nobody matches him in the intensity of his concern for students," said Professor of Law Suzanne Reynolds (JD '77), another former student. "Charley Rose is a master teacher, and certainly part of the reason is because of his extraordinary skills. But he's in a league of his own for another reason: He is demanding of himself as a teacher because he cares deeply about his students and wants them to learn. He is selfless where his profession is concerned. The students know this. They know that their experiences in law school and their lives when they leave are what motivate him. This knowledge makes his students work hard for him—and love him."

Rose, the son of a newspaper man and the eldest of three children, grew up in the Cleveland, Ohio, suburb of Brecksville, where he attended kindergarten through high school in the same building. He attended college at William and Mary and earned his J.D. from Case Western Reserve in 1967 before working in legal aid and then joining the Army.

His first assignment was teaching legal military topics to officer candidates in Fort Benning, Georgia. Rose was then sent to Tongduchon,

Korea, where he served in both a defense and prosecuting capacity, handling some 120 cases his first year, most drug-related. He thought about making the Army a career and was assigned to the Judge Advocate General (JAG) School in Charlottesville at the University of Virginia, where he stayed for two years.

"I liked the trying of the cases and the handling of the clients, both in legal aid and in Korea, but at the end of the day, there was something about teaching a class; there was just something that was more rewarding about that," Rose recalls. "It was like this two-plus-two>equals-more-than-four thing; that mountain-top feeling that you have when things are going well."

Rose left the Army, moved back home to Ohio, and began his teaching career at the University of Akron before coming to Wake Forest. He earned his LL.M from the University of Michigan School of Law in 1980.

"I like teaching at Wake Forest because of the quality of student—not just their academic quality but their integrity," he said. "I also like the school's commitment to strong student-teacher interaction."

Faculty Asset

Rose has taught evidence at Wake Forest for twenty years, along with legal research and writing. He also teaches criminal law and remedies and has long been involved in coaching the Moot Court Team, including the team that won the National Moot Court Championship in 1986.

"The amazing thing about Charley Rose as a teacher is that he never goes out of style," said Ralph Peeples, outgoing associate dean of academic affairs at the law school. "He is honored and beloved by children of the sixties, seventies, eighties, and nineties. Twenty years from now, he'll be honored and beloved by children of the new millennium. Charley Rose is one of the most decent people I've known. It has been a privilege being on the same faculty with him."

Rose seems more a student advocate, a legal cheerleader almost in the classroom rather than the stereotypical law professor. The tie is conservative these days, but the 7Up glass is still in hand as he outlines evidence course objectives to a class of second-year students. For those students who do well in the evidence course—and for those who might not—Rose makes it clear that he is behind them.

"It doesn't matter if you are the smartest student in the class or the dumbest," Garcia said. "If you have a passion for learning and want to learn, then Professor Rose is there for you."

Rose is there for his colleagues as well. "When my oldest child was born, Charley gave her a crib blanket," Peeples recalled. "Twenty years later, that same blanket comforts my youngest daughter, now a teenager, to sleep every night. There hasn't been a night when a child of mine hasn't slept with that blanket. That blanket, it seems to me, is just like Charley—warm, comforting, and enduring. Some things never go out of fashion."

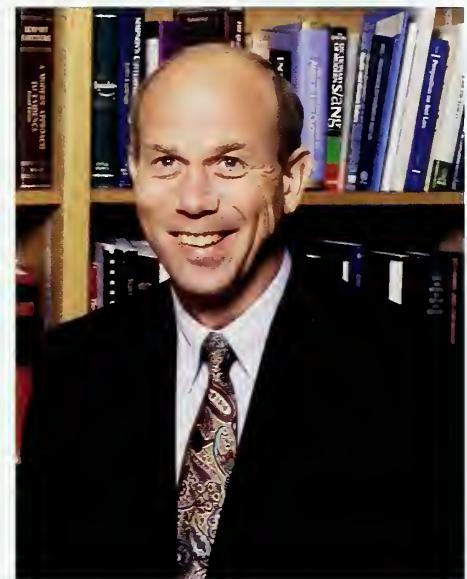
—Liz Switzer

Renowned torts and product liability scholar named Williams Distinguished Professor

Michael D. Green, an accomplished national scholar in the areas of torts, products liability, and substances litigation, has been appointed the Bess and Walter Williams Distinguished Professor of Law at Wake Forest School of Law.

Green graduated *summa cum laude* with a B.S. from Tufts University in 1972. He received his J.D. *magna cum laude* from the University of Pennsylvania Law School and was a member of the Order of the Coif. He was an associate editor and a comment editor of the Pennsylvania Law Review. After law school he clerked for Chief Judge Joseph S. Lord III, U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After practicing with Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis in Philadelphia, Green began his teaching career at the University of Iowa College of Law in 1980. Among the courses he regularly teaches are Torts, Products Liability, Environmental Torts, Civil Procedure, Complex Litigation, and seminars on Mass Toxic Disasters and Tort Reform. For the last four years he has also co-taught a course on



Michael D. Green

Complex Litigation for state court judges at the National Judicial College.

Green, who has written and co-authored several books, chapters in books, and over twenty articles, has served in leadership roles as a member of officer of many national organizations. He also has been a lecturer at numerous CLE and other legal programs across the country.

"Professor Green is one of the reporters for the Restatement of Torts and a renown scholar in Products Liability and Torts," says Dean Robert K. Walsh. "He has been several times voted by the Iowa law students as classroom teacher of the year. We are fortunate to have him on our faculty."

- The Constitutional Law Lecture was held on April 5 with speaker Douglas Laycock of the University of Texas. His topic was "The Realignment of Religious Conflict and the Declining Status of Religious Liberty."
- On April 7 the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held an argument session at the law school.
- Christopher E. Stone, President and Director of Vera Institute of Justice, was the Hooding Speaker. His topic was "The Territory Between Law and Justice."

How much is too much?

CEO compensation debated at symposium

General Electric CEO Jack Welch brought home a reported \$45.7 million in compensation in 1999, plus received stock option grants of \$46.9 million, exercised stock options of \$48.5 million and has unexercised stock options of \$436.4 million.

And he's not the only one with such a startling compensation plan.

According to Business Week's annual survey, the average CEO of a major corporation made \$12.4 million in 1999, up 17 percent from the previous year and 475 times more than an average blue-collar worker earns. It's also six times the average CEO paycheck in 1990.

Such numbers fuel debates about whether corporate America's executives are overpaid, how much compensation is too much, and if shareholders and companies might be better off with more oversight and restrictions on CEO salaries.

In March, the debate came to Winston-Salem. A symposium sponsored this spring by the Wake Forest Law Review attracted experts in the field of executive compensation and asked them to shed some light on the issues.

Alan R. Palmiter, professor of law at Wake Forest, says the issues are important for budding lawyers to consider because those lawyers will help shape the debate. It's a hot topic in general, as the stock market largely has continued to soar and executives draw down generous compensation plans laced with stock options and bonuses.

Executive compensation, Palmiter says, is one of the important questions of effective corporate governance. The questions are at the heart of governance: is it working or not, are companies paying too much, or in the wrong way, or is it promoting laziness?

The business law symposium, held March 31 at Graylyn International Conference Center in Winston-Salem for lawyers, law students, and professors, was unusual because several of the presenters were finance professors looking at the issue from a business standpoint. Others were law professors from around the country who have written about and studied executive compensation plans extensively. Their papers were published in the Spring 2000 issue of the *Wake Forest Law Review*.

Executive compensation questions are at the heart of governance: is it working or not, are companies paying too much, or in the wrong way, or is it promoting laziness?

Mark J. Loewenstein, professor of law at the University of Colorado School of Law, says that the issue of executive compensation has been debated for nearly a century but has received vastly more attention in recent years. And the debate isn't about to end anytime soon, he adds.

Loewenstein notes that chief executives in the United States are paid more lavishly than their counterparts in foreign countries, although data from foreign companies is sparse. The base pay seems to be comparable, he added, but the biggest difference is in stock options.

According to Towers Perrin's 1999 Worldwide Total Remuneration report, German CEOs make thirteen times what the average manufacturing employee makes, and Japanese CEOs

earn eleven times more than average manufacturing employees.

Those who defend CEO compensation say that CEO incentives often are closely matched with company performance and the shareholder value they create. As the value of the company increases, so do shareholder profits and the CEO's stock options. Further complicating the situation is that CEOs themselves often are inextricably linked to the companies they lead. Many companies' reputations are tied to the CEO's reputation and perceived value, Loewenstein notes, and consequently, studies indicate that when a CEO dies, the company's stock often declines. Why shouldn't those CEOs earn more?

Some who say that executive pay is too high support greater disclosure of corporate executives' salaries, theorizing that shareholders could better monitor pay if salaries were more fully disclosed, and that the embarrassment factor would help keep down executive pay. In reality, that has not happened, Loewenstein says. Instead, it has had a rationing effect. Boards lose the ability to negotiate with CEOs when it's known that someone else in a similar position earns more, or that they could go elsewhere and earn more.

Loewenstein says the use of stock options allows the company to address the issue of whether the CEO's best interests are in the company or himself. But there can be problems.

Charles M. Yablon, professor of law at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law at Yeshiva University in New York City, says that recent studies suggest that CEOs have manipulated the market price of their company's stock to increase their own compensation. A CEO who knows he will receive stock options on a particular date that will become exercisable on another, later fixed date, can increase its value if he can cause the company's stock price to drop just before the options are issued. And he will earn more from the option if he can boost the price of the underlying stock just before the exercise date. So, Yablon notes, CEOs who know when their options will be issued and become exercisable have incentives to

disclose negative news about their companies at certain times and positive news at other times.

"It's probably legal," Yablon notes. Because although securities laws are strict about mandating disclosure, they are much less strict about preventing disclosure, he adds.

Jennifer Hill, professor of law at the University of Sydney Faculty of Law in Australia and a member of the Australian Companies and Securities Advisory Committee, compares executive compensation to a haiku, "an embodiment of all the problems of corporate governance, just in a more condensed form."

The more complex the packages become, so are the ways multiplied that the truly greedy can find to maneuver and get what they want, she says.

"No matter how much you fine-tune and finesse executive compensation plans," she says, "nature will find a way (around it), and we have to be very wary of those ways and very astute."

Loewenstein concludes that many questions are and will continue to be unresolved in this debate. But government intervention is not needed to resolve them, he adds. Further analysis is what is needed, he says, using new methodologies such as an anthropological study in which researchers would study a firm from the inside and discuss with the compensation committee and directors how negotiations and decisions took place, and how different performance measures influenced pay decisions.

While Loewenstein claims he is "agnostic" about whether CEO compensation is too high, "we ought to be careful and cautious when it comes to recommending changes in corporate governance."

—Amy Andrews

Taylor retires

Longtime associate dean helped forge solid external ties for school

James Taylor Jr., associate dean for external affairs, retired after more than sixteen years of service and leadership at the law school. Over 150 family members and friends attended his retirement reception at Reynolda Hall on May 12.

Taylor came to Wake Forest after thirty-one years of service in the Air Force, retiring as a two-star general. He began at the law school in November 1983 as director of the clinical program and professor of law. At that time the Clinic included the Legal Aid Society, the Forsyth County District Attorney's Office, and a minimum of supervising attorneys. Taylor expanded the program to include corporate general counsels with RJR Tobacco, Wachovia Corporation, Sara Lee Corporation, and Branch Banking & Trust (BB&T); the National Labor Relations Board; the U. S. Attorney's Office for the Middle District of N. C.; the Federal Public Defender's Office for the Middle District of N. C. and dozens of additional supervising attorneys.

Under Taylor's leadership students not only tried cases in district court, some had jury trials in superior court. The relationship with the bar and bench has been exceptional since Taylor began his association. Taylor also initiated a special opportunity offered to students to file amicus curiae briefs and present oral arguments in real cases before the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces in Washington, DC. This court has also heard cases at Wake Forest School of Law.

In 1985 Taylor was made associate dean, external affairs, as the University initiated the Four-Forty Plan for the School of Law. This plan organized the law school with admissions, financial aid, placement, continuing legal education, and public relations under this new associate dean. Taylor still directed the Clinic Program and also taught a course in Legislation. These offices continued in successful efforts



Taylor, right, embraces Norm Kellum ('65) at the associate dean's farewell reception.

toward national recognition under Taylor's leadership.

In 1991 the Clinical Program initiated a new endeavor for the School of Law to open a Legal Clinic for the Elderly through federal assistance. In 1992 the Department of Education began partial funding of this new clinic. Thus, Taylor now directed two clinics. The Legal Clinic for the Elderly has received national prominence.

During Taylor's tenure at the law school, placement (now called career services) and admissions have expanded to admit students from all over the country who are placed everywhere. Public relations during these years has spread the name of Wake Forest School of Law from regional to national recognition. There has been more publicity about the law school in the last sixteen years than in all of its history. The Wake Forest Continuing Legal Education Program is the second largest provider in the state.

Speakers at the retirement reception acknowledged Taylor for his service, leadership, friendship, and many contributions to the law school. Taylor and his wife, Louise, plan to enjoy retirement by doing whatever they want, whenever they want, with whomever they choose, having no major plans.

The Territory Between Law and Justice

On May 14, Christopher Stone, director of the Vera Institute of Justice, spoke at the Wake Forest University School of Law hooding ceremony. We present here an abridged version of his speech.

The first task of a lawyer facing any problem is to master the law ... But for a real lawyer, mastery of the law is only the beginning. The real work—and the real fun—is the exploration of the inevitable gap between law and justice.

When you entered law school, you might not have been aware of the difference between the practice of law and the pursuit of justice. I myself certainly had not fully appreciated this difference when I started law school. I had studied Plato and Aristotle, Hobbes and Locke in college, and they all wrote of the administration of justice and the enforcement of laws as the same enterprise of government. So you can imagine my surprise and indignation in my first-year torts class, when, as I tried to defend a strict liability standard for the makers of defective cars, my professor thundered at me, "Stop! You are arguing justice. Argue law."

What did he mean by that? Was the study of law not to be concerned with the design of a just society? Could it be, I asked myself, that legal arguments and decisions were not even supposed to be grounded in principles of justice? My professor's point, of course, was that legal reasoning based on legal evidence is a special skill, and this is what all of us come to law school to learn. But having learned this, I urge you now to recall those arguments about justice, and to build professional lives for yourselves that begin with your legal skills but take you frequently into that farther territory between law and justice.

This territory between law and justice exists for two different reasons. First, it exists because of the imperfection of the law. The good laws that

we would write, we cannot. Our statutory draftspeople and judges do not anticipate every situation when they craft the language of the law, and the politics of the legislature and the bench force endless compromises. So other lawyers must seek amendments, new interpretations, and occasionally the repeal or overruling of a law in order to bring the results of its application closer to justice. We see this today in many fields, from campaign finance regulation to environmental law. Flaws in these laws widen the gap between law and justice, and so a new generation of lawyers must work diligently to reform them.

But the territory between law and justice lies before us for a second reason as well. The law, itself, is not enough. Indeed, no single instrument, not even the law, is sufficient to make a just society. As a result, the passion for justice that brings us to the study of the law must be sustained with other tools as well.

Let me illustrate what I mean by these other tools by describing a project that my colleagues and I are currently conducting at the Vera Institute. It concerns the plight of children who have been abused or neglected by their parents so much that they are taken into foster care.

The hundreds of thousands of children taken into care every year in this country have a wide variety of experiences. The lucky ones go back to their families quickly, or find loving, adoptive homes, but thousands of other children remain in foster care for years. The laws in most states protecting these children are excellent, but the unfairness, inequality, and disrespect many endure in foster care can break your heart. For them, the territory between law and justice is the place they spend their youth.

One of the young lawyers at the Vera Institute, Molly Armstrong, noticed that adolescents in foster care seemed to be over-represented in the juvenile jail in New York. She organized a small research project and confirmed, in fact, that 15 percent of the ten-to-sixteen-year olds detained after arrest were in foster care, and they were typically detained on charges less serious than the children not in care. Then Molly looked to California, Illinois, Texas, Oregon, and found the same thing. Why? Why did she find foster

children in juvenile jails at almost ten times the rate of other children?

The answer, in part, is that foster parents and group homes have a hard time with some of their adolescents. These children are particularly hard to handle, and even harder in groups. But the child welfare agencies overseeing these foster placements do not want to transfer the children, or they would be moving their adolescents all the time. So, the next time that the child takes or breaks something or hits somebody, the foster parent or group home calls the police and has the child arrested as a way of getting them to a new placement. The criminal justice system becomes the disciplinary tool in these homes.

That is why the foster parents and house parents were not coming to court in New York when their children appeared before a judge after arrest. Without a parent in the court, the judge has no one to release the child to, and the law properly prevents the judge from releasing a child to the streets. So off these children go to jail, even on the most minor charges. The judges, in most cases, do not know that these children are in foster care. They just know that no adult has come to court for them.

Most such children do not stay in jail long. Within about a week the bureaucracy catches up, and notices the child is in foster care. The courts give the children back to the child welfare agency; but, by then, their beds are filled with new children, and the agency is forced to find them new homes.

The result is a growing pool of troubled adolescents, twelve to sixteen years old, victims of abuse and neglect, unwanted by the foster system, moving in and out of jail and from one placement to another. Molly also noticed that the churning of these children through all of these bureaucracies was costing local and state government lots of money.

Molly organized a project at the Vera Institute with the child welfare agency, the probation department, the family court, the police department, and a variety of other state agencies to end the over-detention of children in care. Her goal was to identify the foster children as soon as they were arrested, notify the foster placements, and get the foster parents to come to court to take their

children home. Just doing that would save tax payers lots of money, would keep the children in more stable placements, and would relieve much of the overcrowding in the juvenile jail. But if that were all she did, the children would probably be back the next week, so she also had to organize follow-up work with the children and the foster parents to help them work out their relationship without the police.

Molly had to know the law, and use the law; but the law alone was not nearly enough. She needed people with computer skills to help her identify the foster children quickly, budget skills to quantify the savings that government could redirect to her project, and social work skills to help the parents, case workers, and children build more stable relationships. Because the process begins by confirming which arrested children are actually in foster care, Molly called the whole thing Project Confirm.

Today, about a year after Project Confirm went into full operation, foster children arrested on minor crimes in New York are no longer being detained in such high numbers. The program's data suggest that about half of those who would have been locked up are now being returned to foster parents or case workers who have come to court to get them. Not only are these children being treated better by the courts and the government, but foster parents and caseworkers in New York are getting their problems addressed. It isn't a just society yet, but for these children and adults, it is a little closer.

The tools that Molly Armstrong is using to even the scales of justice for these children make a good starting kit for any lawyers who would explore this territory between law and justice. She knew the law as well, or better, than anyone in the system, but she also watched the money. She invented a new role in government for people who could use a crisis as a moment for focused, effective intervention. She manipulated the bureaucratic incentives within government; she found a set of public officials who cared enough to take the risk of innovating; and she worked with social scientists to measure the results.

My colleagues and I are using these same tools in a half dozen projects, exploring the territory

between law and justice. We are working with police, prosecutors, and women's advocates here in North Carolina and across the country to improve the response of government to incidents of domestic violence. The laws here, as in the case of the foster children, are pretty good, but orders of protection prove futile and offenders continue to batter with apparent impunity. By bringing law enforcement, shelter workers, women's advocates, and experts in anger management together, we are trying to strengthen justice for these women. The tools we are using are the same; shaping new roles, adjusting incentives, analyzing budgets, cultivating leadership in public officials, and measuring results. At the Vera Institute, we are using these tools on issues of school safety, police accountability, prison administration, and—with the help of Professor Margaret Taylor—immigration reform.

Across this country and around the globe, the great lawyers, in my view, are the ones working this territory. Of course, I revere our wise jurists, our eloquent court advocates, and the masterful legal tacticians of our profession. But my own heroes are those for whom mastery of the law is only the beginning, for whom the law is not enough.

They are people like Judge Tom Ross, architect of North Carolina's structured sentencing system, and now chief administrator of this state's courts. With a deep and detailed knowledge of the law of sentencing, Judge Ross chaired a commission that designed a sentencing law that is now a model for the nation. It assures that serious offenders go to prison for a very long time, that minor offenders are offered opportunities for rehabilitation in their communities, and that prison budgets are brought under control. But for Judge Ross, the construction of that statutory system was more than legal craftsmanship. It built on statistics, budget analysis, public dialogue, and sound court management as much as on the legal principles of sentencing. As a result, North Carolina's sentencing system has won national awards for innovation and international attention.

The broad relevance of these skills was brought home to me a few years ago, when I began

a collaboration with a lawyer of great skill named Dullah Omar. He is a black lawyer of Indian descent in South Africa. He was a lawyer for Nelson Mandela during his time in prison, and he then served in Mandela's cabinet as Minister of Justice. After three years in government, Dullah Omar was troubled about the slow pace of justice reform. "You know, Chris," he told me, "before we came into government, we thought that governing was all about passing the right laws and writing good policies. Well, we have spent three years writing laws, a constitution, and hundreds of policies. We have some of the best laws in the world. But very little has changed for the people. We are still very far from justice."

At Dullah Omar's invitation, my colleagues and I at the Vera Institute have been training lawyers in the new South African government in the use of the tools we have been considering this afternoon and they have been applying them to great effect. They took their bail laws and created a system of pretrial services that now provides real justice to defendants, victims, and communities scared of rising crime. They took existing laws on prosecution and showed how collaboration with police detectives and crime victims can bring conviction rates in car hijacking cases from under 10 percent to almost 50 percent in only a year. Now they are applying these same tools to strengthen the handling of rape cases in the townships. For my colleagues and me here in the United States, this collaboration has been a great reminder that while, as American lawyers, our knowledge of law may be particular to a state or this country, the skills we learn in the service of justice are a valuable global resource.

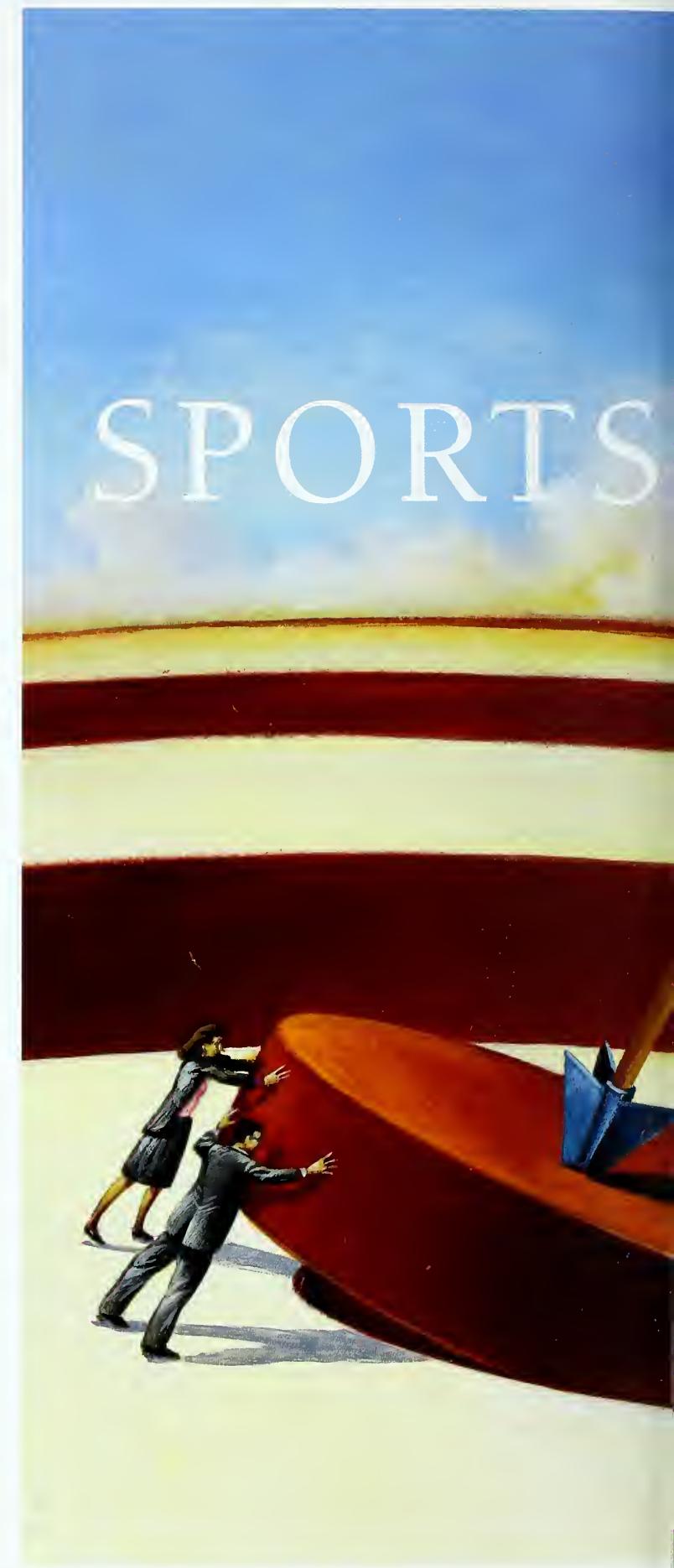
Women and men like Molly Armstrong, Judge Ross, and Minister Omar thrive on collaboration beyond the legal community: with scientists, teachers, counselors, economists, business managers, journalists, and community organizers. This is perhaps the most important feature of this territory between law and justice; it is not the exclusive province of lawyers. It is a place of common work in every aspiring democracy. It is the territory in which you will find the greatest rewards not just of your new profession, but of your entire society.

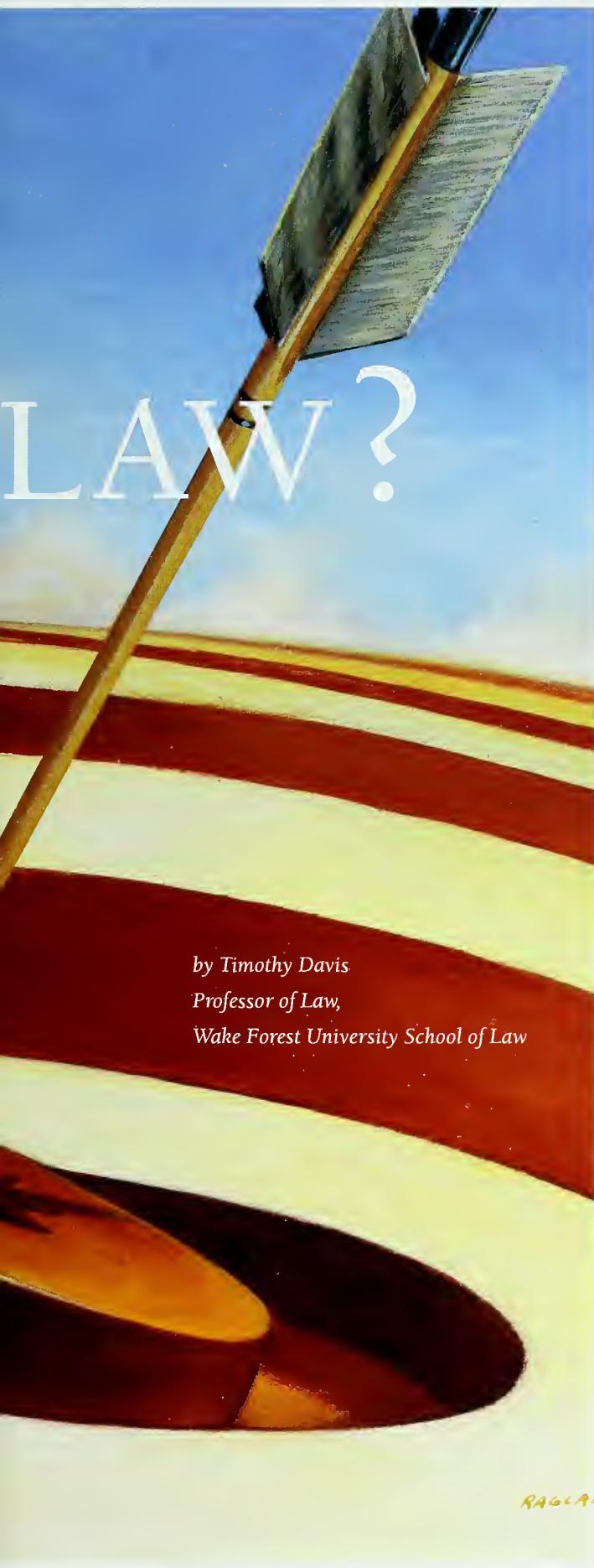
WHAT IS

INTRODUCTION

What is "sports law?" is a question often asked by students, academics, lawyers, and lay persons. The person attempting to respond to this question often searches in vain for a response that is cogent and demonstrates some modicum of understanding. Perhaps the difficulty in articulating a response is a result, in part, of uncertainty related to what information is being sought. Is the "what is sports law" query intended to focus our attention on the content or the practice of sports law? In other words, which substantive areas of practice fall under the rubric of sports law? On the other hand, is the role of the sports lawyer intended as the principal focus of the question? In this regard, perhaps what is sought is information concerning the range of services provided by the attorney who practices in the sports law context. Finally, perhaps the person who asks "what is sports law" seeks an answer to a more fundamental consideration — does such a thing as sports law exist? In other words, is sports law recognized as an independent substantive area of the law such as torts, contracts, or employment law?

I will attempt to focus on each of these questions beginning with the last inquiry first: does sports law represent an independent corpus of law? As a part of this discussion, I will attempt to explore the relevance of attempts to resolve the issue. In other words, is determining whether sports law is a field of law merely a matter of academic curiosity or a matter imbued with broader implications?





"SPORTS LAW" OR
"SPORTS AND THE LAW?"

The Debate

Those engaged in the debate on whether sports law constitutes a substantive area of law tend to adhere to one of three positions: 1) no separately identifiable body of law exists that can be designated as sports law and the possibility that such a corpus of law will ever develop is extremely remote; 2) although sports law does not presently represent a separately identifiable substantive area of law, recent developments suggest that in the near future it will warrant such recognition; and 3) a body of law presently exists that can appropriately be designated as sports law. I turn initially to a discussion of the views of those who adhere to the first of these three positions.

**The Traditional View:
"Sports Law" Does not Exist.**

The traditional view is that sports law represents nothing more than an amalgamation of various substantive areas of the law that are relevant in the sports context. According to this perspective, the term sports law is a misnomer given that sport represents a form of activity and entertainment that is governed by the legal system in its entirety. Notes one commentator, "I have often said there is no such thing as sports law. Instead it is the application to sport situations of disciplines such as contract law, administrative law..., competition law, intellectual property law, defamation and employment law... [R]emember there is no such thing as sports law." Adopting this sentiment, the authors of a leading "sports law" textbook propose that "the term 'sports law' is somewhat misleading. In reality, sports law is nothing more or less than law as applied to the sports industry." In elaborating, these authors state that "the study of 'sports law' does not involve an entirely unique or discreet body of special principles divorced from traditional legal concepts." In sum, adherents to the traditional perspective argue that sports law merely entails the application to a specific industry of basic legal precepts that are drawn from other substantive areas of the law. Consequently, no separately identifiable body of law exists that can be characterized as sports law.

**The Moderate Position:
"Sports Law" May Develop
as a Field of Law.**

Other commentators have begun increasingly to question the traditional view that no corpus of law exists that can be characterized as an independent field of law called sports law. Amongst the critics of the traditional view are those who have staked out

what represents a middle ground. For example, Professor Kenneth Shropshire acknowledges that developments such as state and federal legislation impacting sports (e.g., state statutes regulating sports agents, and federal statutes such as Title IX) suggest a growing sports-only corpus of law. Shropshire concludes, however, that the body of sports-only law has not reached a point of maturation such that a “unique substantive corpus” exists that can be categorized as sports law. Consequently, he believes it is more appropriate to apply the “sports and the law” rather than the “sports law” designation to legal matters that arise in the sports context.

Another adherent to the moderate position is Professor Burlette Carter, who argues that sports law is in the midst of an exciting yet challenging transformative process. According to Carter, this process parallels the increased focus by law schools on sports and the growing significance of sports regulation to participants, organizations, and communities. She believes that these developments will better shape the contours of the field of study. This, in turn, will eventually transform sports law from “a course without a corpus” to a widely recognized independent substantive area of law.

Similar sentiments were expressed in the groundbreaking treatise authored by John Weistart and Cym Lowell — “The Law of Sports.” Therein, the authors addressed the following question: “is there really any such thing as ‘the law of sports.’” At the outset, they noted the hypothesis expressed by traditionalists that no such thing exists as sports law since there is no body of law unique to sports. Writing in the late 1970s, they observed, however, that based upon their research “it soon became clear that there were many areas in which sports-related problems required a specially focused analysis. On some matters there are legal doctrines which apply in the sports area and nowhere else. This is the case, for example, with respect to such diverse matters as baseball’s antitrust exemption and some of the tax rules applied to the recapture of depreciation on player contracts.” Weistart and Lowell also identified another phenomenon that might lend credence to the notion of the existence of sports law as a field of study. They noted factual peculiarities residing in sports that require the unique application of generally applicable legal doctrine and thus produce results that would not occur in other contexts. They provide the following examples, which are drawn both from amateur and professional sports contexts:

In the area of amateur sports, for example, the proscription against sex discrimination is based on the same political and sociological notions which have led to statutes and court decisions outlawing sex discrimination in employment, housing, and public benefits. However, none of these areas raise the issues (and tensions) which are posed by the significant differences in the revenue-generating potentials of traditional men’s and women’s

sports — Sections 1 and 2 of the Sherman Act do not contain different language to be applied in sports cases. In that sense, then, the law relevant to the sports industry is the same as can be applied to other areas of commerce. A glance at the cases, however, will suggest that there is a good deal of judicial reasoning in the sports areas which is not very conventional.

Weistart and Lowell concluded their analysis by emphasizing areas in which the factual uniqueness of sports problems require specialized analysis. In this regard, they caution courts to take care in drawing analogies. Thus, while not expressly adopting the position of the existence of a course of study called sports law, Weistart and Lowell strongly suggest that two phenomena—the unique application of legal doctrine to the sports context and the factual uniqueness of sports problems that require the need for specialized analysis—support the notion that a body of law called sports law might exist. In short, there exists, at a minimum, numerous instances in which a sports jurisprudence has developed.

“SPORTS LAW”: A SEPARATE FIELD OF LAW

Finally I examine the views of those who argue that sports law currently exists as a field of law. Adherents to this view emphasize the growing body of case and statutory law specific to the sports industry as evidence of the existence of a separately identifiable body of law. A leading advocate of this perspective is a British scholar, Simon Gardiner, who also demonstrates that the sports law or sports and the law debate has not been confined to the United States. Pointing to the increasing body of judicial and legislative law specific to sports, Gardiner argues that “... it is true to say that [sports law] is largely an amalgam of interrelated legal disciplines involving such areas as contract, taxation, employment, competition, and criminal law but dedicated legislation and case law has developed and will continue to do so. As an area of academic study and extensive practitioner involvement, the time is right to accept that a new legal area has been born — sports law.”

To bolster their position, Gardiner and others propose that the argument that sports law is merely an amalgamation of various other substantive areas of the law ignores an important present day reality — very few substantive areas of the law can be fitted into separate categories that are divorced from and independent of other substantive areas of the law. Doctrinal overlap exists not only within sports law, but within other areas of law as well. According to Carter, “the field of sports law has moved beyond the traditional antitrust and labor law boundaries into sports representation and legal ethics, sports and corporate

structure, sports and disability, sports and race, sports and gender, sports and taxation, international issues in sports law, and numerous other permutations."

Proponents of the sports law designation, and those sympathetic to the view, also argue that reticence to recognize sports law as a specific body of law may reflect attitudes regarding the intellectual seriousness of sports. In this regard, they emphasize the tendency to marginalize the study of sports rather than treat it as any other form of business. The intellectual marginalization of sport has been attributed, in part, to the belief that legal social relations extant in sports were not deemed proper subjects for reconstruction into legal relationships. Thus private and public law were considered inappropriate mechanisms for controlling the social norms present within sport. The competing and increasingly predominant view, however, casts sports as a significant economic activity suitable, like other big businesses, to regulation whether it be self or external. Notes Carter:

"The historical conception of sports law within the general realm of legal matters — the treatment of this field as not on par with other forms of legal practice — derives from our general assumptions about the nature of sports itself and the athletes who participate in it. The notion is that sport is not like business; it is merely entertainment, I think, from our general assumptions about the nature of sport itself and of the athletes who participate in it. That assumption is that sports is not like business; it is 'merely entertainment . . .'"

I agree with Professor Carter's conclusion that, notwithstanding such earlier assumptions regarding sport, "it is now a business."

Factors for Evaluating What Constitutes a Field of Law

The debate concerning sports is not extraordinary given that questions regarding the substantive legitimacy of new fields of law are quite common. For instance, similar controversy has accompanied the development of other new fields of law such as computer law. In a treatise on computer law, another author acknowledges that computer law is not a body of law like contract or tort law and is comprised of a collection of legal doctrine. Nevertheless, he argues that it should be recognized as a specific body of law given that this collection of legal doctrine share a common feature — "they have all been created or altered by the emergence of computer technology." He gives two additional reasons for recognizing computer law as a field of law: there are unique characteristics of computers that substantive areas such as contracts has not addressed, and the far-reaching effects of computers on society.

Likewise, before they gained recognition as specific fields of study, bodies of law as diverse as labor law, health law, and

environmental law endured similar fates. Indeed, the process of recognizing a new legal category has been characterized as slow moving because it signifies the occurrence of a fundamental change in society. Inherent in this transformative process is the development of new patterns of behavior and cooperation that seek common acceptance.

* * * *

[Professor Davis' discussion of academic and practical factors that may provide indicia that an area has matured to the point of common acceptance is omitted. Also omitted are his discussions of the substantive areas of law implicated in sports law and the nature of the practice of the attorney engaged in sports law.]

C O N C L U S I O N

At the beginning of this paper, I asked if the question regarding sports law's character as a separate discipline is merely a matter of academic curiosity. No doubt some will say the debate is only relevant to academics. Such a conclusion, however, may be short-sighted. As eluded to above, such an attitude fails to recognize that the development of sports law can be viewed as evidence of the transformation of relationships in the sports context.

In a more fundamental sense, however, perhaps the significance of whether sports law is a field of practice may lie in the perceptions of those of us who practice, study, or write in the area. Do we perceive ourselves as engaged in an important, rigorous, intellectually stimulating area of practice and study? Moreover do we view our endeavors as worthy of the respect of our colleagues who are engaged in other fields of practice? In short, perhaps the relevance of the question resides in whether we feel we can take pride in working in an area that is respected as having substantive value and is considered a vital part of the legal community. ☺



Professor of Law Timothy Davis teaches and writes about contracts and sports law. The author of numerous law journal articles, he is the co-author of a recent anthology on sports law and the co-author of a forthcoming book on sports agents and an anthology that examines race and the law. A member of the Sports Lawyers Association, Davis was recently appointed to the Board of Advisors for the National Sports Law Institute and is a former chair of the Law and Sports Section of the Association of American Law Schools.

The Greatest Generation

by Amy Andrews

AN EXTRAORDINARY GROUP OF YOUNG MEN EMERGED FROM THE SECOND WORLD WAR,
ENROLLED AT WAKE FOREST SCHOOL OF LAW, AND WENT ON TO DISTINCTION.



Old law school — this is a photo from the 1947 yearbook of the law school at Old Wake Forest.

EVERY AFTERNOON, VETERANS RETURNING to Wake Forest College after World War II to complete their law degrees would climb the steps leading from the college library to the law school, and study in the law school library.

The veterans were a mature and serious lot, determined to complete their education and get on with their lives, and as they studied together each day, hardly anyone would speak a word.

Occasionally, though, the students would see one or two underclassmen strolling down to the golf course, club-filled bags slung over their shoulders, and the temptation to comment was just too much to resist. Robert B. Morgan recalls a classmate and fellow veteran, Clyde Douglas, remarking at just such a sight one day: "Look a'there. That crowd's never going to amount to anything." Others might have concurred, but as it turns out, one of the golfers was Arnold Palmer.

Actually, ol' Arnie and his army amounted to a lot on the golf course, and the law graduates in the early years following the war amounted to a lot in the legal profession.

The G.I. Bill brought many veterans to college campuses after the war, and Wake Forest—at the time still situated in the town of Wake Forest, near Raleigh—attracted its share. By the spring of 1947, 108 students had enrolled in the Wake Forest School of Law, and their ages averaged twenty-six. Ninety percent of those enrolled were veterans. According to *Wake Forest University School of Law: 100 Years of Legal Education, 1894–1994*, written by J. Edwin Hendricks, a history professor at Wake Forest: "Many of the veterans made use of the combined degree program that provided them with an undergraduate major in law after four years at Wake Forest and the law degree after six—or even more quickly if they also attended summer school."

Law School Dean Robert E. Lee described the students as "the finest group ever registered." They had a broader background, more maturity and more energy than Lee had ever dealt with before, Hendricks noted, and they were more focused and eager to complete their degrees.

The students' dogged vision didn't end when their studies did. The maturity, determination, and experience shown by many of the members of the classes of 1947-1952 also led them to become effective and esteemed jurists, public servants, elected officials, and businessmen.

Among them were Horace Kornegay ('49), a congressman from Greensboro; Allen Bailey ('50) of Charlotte, possibly one of the top trial lawyers in the country; and George Womble ('50) of Raleigh,

who became chairman and chief executive officer of Durham Life Insurance Company, just to name a few.

"It was a group of people who had been through some difficult times, some regimented times," said Robert Morgan (JD '50), who had just graduated from a Navy midshipmen school and was on a cargo ship on his way to the Pacific, preparing to invade Japan, when the war ended. At twenty-two, younger than many of his classmates, he returned to law school.

Afterward, he practiced law in Lillington and served in public office as a state and U.S. senator. "We were serious. We were ready to get on with civilian life. I remember I did nothing but study. Almost everybody in that day did."

Discussions then centered less on the past than on the present and future, Morgan recalls. And even today, when classmates get together and reminisce, it's most often not about the war but about their special memories of returning to school, living in converted barracks, learning from accomplished professors, and forging friendships that have lasted a lifetime.

"It was a close-knit group," Morgan said, "united by their war experiences and professional ambitions." When he decided to run for North Carolina's attorney general seat in 1968, it was his law school class primarily that mobilized and helped him get elected. When he went to the U.S. Senate in 1975, they again were his supporters.

Fifty years after graduating, Morgan—who still practices law but primarily devotes his days to public service—still has a photograph of his Phi

Alpha Delta legal fraternity brothers hanging in his hallway. Every once in a while, he said, he stops to look at it and note the men with whom he shared memorable yet peaceful times.

One of the earliest Wake Forest veterans to return to school, Henry Sherrill discovered in the spring of 1946 that the law schools at Duke University and Wake Forest still were merged into one on the Duke campus because so few students were enrolled. He had completed his undergraduate work at Wake Forest in 1943 before serving in the Air Force in India during the war, and when he returned to law school it was as a Wake Forest student. But later, after marrying and moving to Durham, he transferred to Duke and completed his degree in the summer of 1947.

Larry L. Williams (JD '48) served two years in the Army as a corporal in the infantry—he was part of the D-Day invasion of Utah Beach. He had finished his undergraduate work at Wake Forest before entering the Army, but returned to campus from 1946-1948 to complete his law degree. During the war, Williams was the only one in his unit who had a college education, so the others assumed he spoke French. They sent him to speak with the mayor of a nearby town, and one of the girls there took pity on him and his lack of skill with the French language. The girl's family invited Williams to dinner, and it began a friendship that remains and now includes the second generation in each family. The girl's father was an oral surgeon, and the family was relocated three times during the war, but they always had good food and staples, from sugar and coffee to cigarettes, thanks to Williams. Williams went back to visit the family in 1952, following the war, and the father had died and the mother was living in Paris and owned a bookstore. Williams and his wife, Betty, met in Paris and married in 1958. Until recently, they returned to France every couple of years, and the families are close. Williams, who lives in Wilmington, worked with the Justice Department for a number of years after law school, and eventually became second in command for the Clark Clifford law firm.

The Hon. Judge Hiram Ward ('50), a senior judge in U.S. District Court, N.C. Middle District, served in the Army Air Force as a radio gunner in a squadron that flew close air support for the British 8th Army. His airplane was shot down in northern Burma, and Ward spent some time back in the U.S. in the hospital. He, like many World War II veterans, reluctantly discusses his war career. "I went in the service as a kid," he said. "People were very patriotic in those days, and I grew up in a hurry."

After graduation from Wake Forest, Ward practiced law for twenty-two years before taking a seat in



Robert Morgan: His classmates stayed close and supportive throughout his distinguished career.

'We were serious. We were ready to get on with civilian life. I remember I did nothing but study.'

1972 on a federal court bench. In 1999, the federal courthouse in downtown Winston-Salem was named in his honor.

Earle Purser ('50) served in the Army and went from basic training to Guadalcanal in the South Pacific as part of the 43rd combat division. Later he was one of 187 men pulled from that unit to work in the Army post office, providing mail for 70,000 people. When he returned to the States after the war ended, he spent two years as principal of a high school before a friend talked him into going to law school. The atmosphere was much more serious, with some sadness and much anticipation mixed in.

Once Purser graduated, he started his practice as a trial lawyer. Today, he still lives in Raleigh and preaches at small Presbyterian churches in Johnston and Harnett counties in North Carolina.

John F. Ray ('48) served in both the Atlantic and Pacific as a minesweeping officer for the Navy. After graduating from law school, he started out working with Queen City Trailways, eventually becoming their general counsel and later going into private practice. He closed his office about 1990, after retiring gradually. Ray, who said that he only sees most of his former law school classmates by accident anymore, said that the veterans used to swap stories, but only the funny ones.

For example, his minesweeper navigated as Christopher Columbus did, with a sextant. En route to Guam one day, the minesweeper met a cruiser going in a different direction. They signaled to each other, and the officers on the minesweeper realized they had bypassed Guam about thirty or forty miles earlier. Other than those such stories, war tales didn't get swapped much.

It was all sort of work, and work never was too interesting," he added.

Before the war, Murray Tate (JD '49) worked at the Library of Congress by day and went to George Washington University at night. By the time he had finished two years' equivalent of college, the Navy sent him to a college training program and then assigned him to command a flotilla and get ready to invade Japan. The war ended, though, and he came to North Carolina to enroll in law school. Getting money from the G.I. Bill to enroll in school was an opportunity for many to do something that they might not otherwise have done, Tate said, and he recalls days of camaraderie and closeness. "It was crowded," he said. "We only had one bathroom for the whole law school, and that got terrible between classes," he added.

Students were worried that the war had delayed their ambitions by a couple of years. "I finished high school at fifteen and left home, and I had planned to

be a lawyer by the time I was twenty-one. I didn't quite make it," he said.

Tate and his wife of fifty-five years were early in their marriage when they went to Wake Forest, and they soon became friends with other married couples. Many of the couples and young families lived in converted barracks that had been used at Camp Butner, then taken apart by students and reassembled with some modifications around the tennis courts along North Faculty Avenue. In the summertime, temperatures inside the buildings soared, and in the winter, gaps in the buildings' floor, roof and walls made for unwelcome air conditioning.

Because the campus was crowded, Fred Turnage ('48) assured himself of a home in the converted barracks by going over to Butner, helping take down the barracks and loading them onto trucks. They were Civilian Conservation Corps barracks that President Franklin D. Roosevelt had had erected in 1938-1939. The barracks, which originally were long and open, without any partitions in between, were divided up, and in each section were a bedroom, living room, kitchen and six-and-a-half-foot ceiling. The "little condo," at a rent of twenty-five dollars a month, was a bit breezy and had cracks in the floor through which water could run from the refrigerator, but many veterans and their families were just glad to get a roof over their heads.

"We were very happy to be back," said Turnage, who had completed a year of law school before going off to war. When he returned in spring 1946, four years had passed, he had married, and he was interested in finishing school quickly. "I think we were probably much better students and probably much better to face the travails that you would encounter [in life] when you left," Turnage added. "I think war time experience, while it wasn't all pretty, it went a long way toward changing boys to men, and girls to women." ☺



Above: Hiram Ward, in his graduation gown in 1950. Below: Converted barracks buildings served as housing for married law students. This one, on North Faculty Avenue, was on the lot on which today rests Wake Forest's birthplace, the Calvin Jones House.



ALUMNI NOTES

1963

FRED GILBERT MORRISON JR. has received a Howard Miller table clock in recognition of 30 years of state service. A senior administrative law judge, his public employment began in 1965 when then-Gov. Dan K. Moore appointed him to a four-year term as solicitor of Thomasville's recorder's court. When former Gov. Bob Scott assumed office in 1969, he brought Morrison to Raleigh as his legal counsel, in which position Morrison served until accepting appointment in the fall of 1974 as the first executive director of the newly created N.C. Inmate Grievance Commission. Following a seven-year stint with the Grievance Commission, Morrison returned to the private sector for five years until accepting appointment as one of the first two administrative law judges in the N.C. Office of Administrative Hearings.

1967

A. DOYLE EARLY JR., a High Point, NC, attorney, was elected president-elect of the North Carolina Chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers for the year 2000. He is a partner

with the law firm of Wyatt, Early, Harris & Wheeler, L.L.P. The American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers is a 1,500-member national organization. Fellowship is limited to a select group of family law specialists throughout the country. the North Carolina chapter has 23 members.

1970

MICHAEL J. LEWIS has been accepted into membership with the Western N.C. Chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates. He also recently presented the morning program, "Allstate Practiced Law Without a License, What Can We Do About It?," at a continuing education seminar for the N.C. Academy of Trial Lawyers titled "How to Curb Allstate's Abuses." Lewis is partner and chairman of the board of Lewis, Crumley & Daggett, P.A.

ROBERT C. STEPHENS has joined Kilpatrick Stockton as a partner after more than 25 years of practicing law in Charlotte, NC. He will spearhead efforts to expand the firm's construction litigation practice in North Carolina. Prior to joining Kilpatrick Stockton, he was a

partner at Horack, Tally, Pharr and Lowndes, focusing his practice in the areas of construction and banking litigation. He started his practice in 1973 after serving two years as a first lieutenant in the Judge Advocate General Corps. in the U. S. Army.

1973

ALFRED G. ADAMS has been elected president of the American College of Mortgage Attorneys, which is comprised of the nation's leading real estate attorneys. Adams is a partner in the Winston-Salem office of the law firm Kilpatrick Stockton, and is an adjunct professor of law at Wake Forest University, having taught real estate finance since 1996.

1978

RICHARD S. HELLER resides in New York, NY, where his law firm, Shustak, Jalil & Heller recently began its ninth year. The firm opened a San Diego office two years ago and has also established a Geneva office. Visit online at <http://www.shufirm.com>.

1979

MIKE COLLIFLOWER recently spoke to the American Council of Life Insurers legal section at its annual meeting and delivered his paper titled "Suitability: Expanding Into the Next Millennium?" The American Council of Life Insurers is the largest trade association for the insurance industry. Mike heads up the legal operations unit of the Conseco law department. he and his wife, Patricia, live happily with their two dogs, Murphy and Mighty Mouse, in Carmel, IN.

JULIUS "JAY" H. CORPENING has been awarded the Silver Beaver Award by the Cape Fear Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He is a District Court judge in Wilmington, NC. The Silver Beaver Award is the highest award given for outstanding service to the Scouting program on a council level.

1980

BOBBY J. CRUMLEY recently chaired a continuing education seminar titled "How to Curb Allstate's Abuses" for the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers.

Crumley, partner, president and CEO of Lewis, Crumley & Daggett also moderated an afternoon question and answer session. He was also a featured program presenter at the West Virginia Trial Lawyers Association seminar "How to Hammer Allstate."

SALLY FOSTER has been named president/COO of ComputerJobs.com, an online IT recruiting and career management site. She was previously vice president and general manager of Clarus Corp. in Atlanta.

STEVEN R. LACY was promoted by Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. from general counsel to vice president and general counsel in November 1999.

1981

J. DOUGLAS HILL has joined the N.C. Attorney General's staff in the property control division.

1983

DAVID F. HOKE has served as an assistant attorney general in the special prosecutions section of the N.C. Attorney General's Office since 1988. After almost 12 years in the Attorney General's Office, his wife, Julia Renfrow Hoke ('86) became the assistant director for Legal Affairs and General Counsel for the N.C. State Education Assistance Authority in 1998.

J. SCOTT MERRELL has been promoted to director of the new office of commercialization and intellectual property at the Research Triangle Institute. The

office was established to provide legal and regulatory support for commercializing the results of its research and development properties. At RTI since 1986, Merrell has worked on a wide range of topics, including commercial transactions such as licensing, spin-off companies and acquisitions.

JERRY R. TILLETT has been appointed to serve on the board of trustees at College of The Albemarle. A resident superior court judge in Dare County, Tillett graduated from COA in 1978. There, he was active in many activities, including serving as chairman of Phi Theta Kappa honor society. Before his first judicial appointment in 1993, Tillett served as N.C. General Assembly chief of staff, legal counsel and liaison to the senate president pro tem. Tillett has taught part-time at COA's Dare County campus and was a member of the college's presidential search committee in 1998.

1984

JOHN H. NEWCOMER has been named an associate in the litigation department of the new Delaware office of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, L.L.P. Newcomer, who was managing editor of the Law Review at Wake Forest, is a member of the Delaware State Bar Association and is active in its Litigation Section and Mechanic's Lien Committee, as well as the Bar's Ethics Committee. He is also a member of the American Bar Association and The Association of Trial Lawyers of America.

1985

P. KEVIN CARWILE has been promoted to assistant chief of the United States Department of Justice's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section. In this capacity, he heads a unit of attorneys who review RICO and organized crime related cases from around the United States. He also deals with numerous DOJ policy issues and teaches both in the United States and in Europe.

DAVID D. DAGGETT recently chaired the annual meeting of the N.C. Conference of Bar Presidents, held in conjunction with the N.C. State Bar's annual meeting. He was also selected to compete in the Ironman Europe Triathlon Championship in July. The race consisted of a 2.4-mile swim, 112-mile bike ride, and a 26.2-mile run, and is the largest and most competitive Ironman distance triathlon in the world. He is senior vice president and chief legal officer of Lewis, Crumley & Daggett, P.A.

LAW FUND RESULTS

For the 1999-2000 fiscal year, the

Law Fund raised \$515,933 from

1,710 donors. This is the largest

Law Fund total in the history of the

law school. Thanks to everyone

who gave this year!

GIVING BRIEFS

1960 CLASS REUNION

The Law Class of 1960 celebrated their reunion on February 19, 2000. The reunion luncheon was attended by 15 of the 35 class members. In conjunction with the reunion weekend, they held a Class Campaign, raising \$4,000 for the Law Fund and the Carroll Weathers' Scholarship.

3L CLASS CAMPAIGN

The second annual 3L Class Campaign was held this spring, raising almost \$16,000 in gifts and pledges from students and faculty for the Loan Forgiveness Fund and the Law Fund. The Loan Forgiveness Fund, established by students last year, will offer supplemental loan replacement grants for graduates entering public interest law. The administration will contribute another \$25,000 to this effort. The first grants from the Loan Forgiveness Fund will be distributed this summer. Thanks to the 3L Class Campaign Committee members for their hard work and dedication to this worthy cause.

SPRING REUNIONS – CLASS CAMPAIGNS

The Law Classes of 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1990 celebrated their class reunions on campus April 14–16, 2000. In conjunction with their reunion, each group held a Class Campaign to raise money for the Law Fund. Thank you for your support of the law school!

The classes of 1961, 1971, 1976, 1981, and 1991 will celebrate their Class Reunion in Spring 2001. For more information, call (336) 758-5884.

	Totals	Participation
1970	\$20,778	33%
1975	\$10,200	31%
1980	\$17,345	37%
1990	\$ 4,600	28%
Grand Total	\$52,923	

FIRM REPRESENTATIVE PROGRAM

The Firm Representative Program is an annual grassroots fund raising campaign to raise money for the Law Fund. Firms with five or more Wake Forest law alumni were invited to participate. Over 360 law alumni from 38 firms participated in the program, raising more than \$70,000 for the 1999–2000 Law Fund.

The law school thanks the following firms and Firm Representatives for their 100 percent participation in charitable support.

ADAMS KLEEMEIER HAGAN HANNAH & FOUTS

Daniel W. Fouts ('58)

ALALA MULLEN HOLLAND & COOPER

J. Reid McGraw, Jr. ('89)

BANK OF AMERICA

Rachel R. Cummings ('82)

BATTLE WINSLOW SCOTT & WILEY

J. McLain Wallace, Jr. ('88)

BROOKS PIERCE MCLENDON HUMPHREY

& LEONARD – Greensboro

Allison Grimm ('90)

KILPATRICK STOCKTON – Winston-Salem

Andrew H. Veach ('99)

POYNER & SPRUILL – Rocky Mount

David M. Warren ('84)

ROBINSON & LAWING

Robert J. Lawing ('73)

SMITH ANDERSON BLOUNT DORSETT MITCHELL & JERNIGAN

John Madden ('83)

SMITH DEBNAM NARRON WYCHE STORY & MYERS

Jerry Tamadge Myers ('84)

SMITH HELMS MULLISS & MOORE – Greensboro

Henry L. Kitchin, Jr. ('96)

TUGGLE DUGGINS & MESCHAN, PA

John R. Barlow ('70)

VERNON VERNON WOOTEN BROWN ANDREWS & GARRETT

John H. Vernon III ('67)

WACHOVIA BANK

John H. Loughridge ('70)

WOMBLE CARLYLE SANDRIDGE & RICE – Raleigh

Kenneth G. Carroll ('85)

WYATT EARLY HARRIS WHEELER & HAUSER

A. Doyle Early, Jr. ('67)

1986

JAMES E. MEADOWS is a partner in the Atlanta office of the law firm of Alston & Bird. A member of the technology practice group, he concentrates his practice on electronic commerce and information technology transactions. He has published numerous articles on new media, information technology and intellectual property subjects and is a frequent speaker on e-commerce topics. He is a member of the State Bar of Georgia's computer law section, the Computer Law Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York (secretary of computer law committee, 1988-1990). He is also admitted to practice in New York and the District of Columbia.

1988

C. DOUGLAS MAYNARD JR. of The Maynard Law Firm has been named to the Ethics and Grievance Committee of the Forsyth County Bar. Maynard has also been named chair of the legislative committee of the litigation section of the North Carolina Bar Association and chair of the lawyer's assistance committee of the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers.

1989

ROBERT B. RICHBOURG is practicing with Carter & Richbourg, L.L.P., in Tifton, GA.

1990

C. MICHAEL DAY presented the afternoon program, "Creative Arguments In Law Damages Cases," at a continuing education seminar for the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers titled "How to Curb Allstate's Abuses." Day is a litigation lawyer in the firm of Lewis, Crumley & Daggett.

1991

JOHN T. GILBERTSON has been named partner in the Los Angeles office of the international law firm of Sonnenschein Nath and Rosenthal. He concentrates his practice in corporate, contracting, tax-exemption, fraud/abuse, and antitrust counsel to clients in the health care industry.

TACKER LECARPENTIER is a partner with Cranfill, Sumner and Hartzog, L.L.P., a 55-attorney civil litigation firm based in Raleigh, NC. He has been an associate with CSH since 1993.

FRED M. WOOD JR. was made partner in the law firm of McGuire Woods Battle and Boothe in the firm's Charlotte, NC, office. He practices in commercial litigation.

1993

D. SCOTT BENNETT (JD/MBA) has been made partner at Leitner, Williams, Dooley & Napolitan, Tennessee's oldest law firm. He and his wife, Karen Bennett ('89), live in Chattanooga with their children, Nathaniel, 4, and Sarah Grace, 2.

1994

MICHAEL J. EVERS was named an equity partner in a law firm now named Whitney, Wolfe, Elfenbaum & Evers, P.C. The firm is located in the Chicago Loop, and represents labor unions and workers in northern Illinois.

BRADLEY L. HUTTER has been promoted to chief operating officer of Mortenson Investment Group in Madison, WI. After graduating from Wake Forest, he worked in private practice and as director of human resources and corporate counsel with Inacom of Madison before moving to MIG in spring 1998. He oversees a venture capital investment portfolio for MIG and develops/manages commercial real estate holdings in the Madison area.

ERIC W. ISKRA was promoted to senior attorney in the labor and employment group of the Charleston, WV, office of Spilman Thomas & Battle, P.L.L.C. He represents employers in employment law matters. He is the American Bar Association's young lawyers division labor and employment law committee liaison to the Federal Labor Standards Committee.

1997

ELLIOT A. FUS has joined the litigation department at the law firm of Kilpatrick Stockton, L.L.P., in Winston-Salem.

CHIP PETREE moved out of private practice and into an in-house position with CBS Cable, where he is responsible for various corporate and transactional matters for the television networks TNN and CMT and their affiliated Internet company country.com.

1999

BRETT G. WEBER passed the N.C. Bar exam in August and began a one-year clerkship with the Hon. Ralph A. Walker on the N.C. Court of Appeals in Raleigh.

BURNS MALONE

WETMORE has been admitted to the South Carolina Bar. He is a prosecutor for the city of Charleston.

BIRTHS AND ADOPTIONS**1980S**

ROBERT M. BLEND ('85) and Julie Edwards Blend, Dallas, TX: son, Robert Connor. 10/27/99

JULIA RENFROW HOKE ('86) and DAVID F. HOKE ('83), Raleigh, NC: daughter, Emilie Winston. 4/20/99

GREGORY D. HENSHAW ('92) and Mary Margaret Wray Henshaw, Pfafftown, NC: son, William Wray Henshaw. 8/30/99

ROBERT B. RICHBOURG
('89) and Marian Parker
Richbourg, Tifton, GA: son, Henry
Reed Richbourg II. 10/11/99

1990S

TACKER LECARPENTIER
('91) and Tricia LeCarpentier,
Raleigh, NC: daughters, Katherine
Montagu and Grace Eagles.
12/22/99

BRADLEY L. HUTTER
('94) and Joelle M. Hutter,
Madison, WI: daughter, Lauren
Taylor. 2/10/00

ALLISON TUFTS UTECHT
('94) and Alex Utecht,
Southampton, Bermuda: son,
Alexander Tufts. 12/29/99

ELLIOT A. FUS ('97) and
YVONNE HERALD FUS,
Winston-Salem: a son, Alexander
Gibson. 4/4/99

DOUGLAS W. THIESSEN
('98) and Sarah Horn Thiessen,
Churchton, MD: son, Taylor
Alexander. 9/3/99

MATTHEW K. LUNG
('99) and Sally B. Lung, Mt.
Pleasant, SC: daughter, Meghan
Kathryn. 1/21/00

DEATHS

ALONZO DILLARD FOLGER
JR. ('49), March 28, 2000.

LOUIS B. MEYER ('60), Dec.
25, 1999, Wilson, NC. A member
of the Board of Visitors of the
Wake Forest University School of
Law and a member of the Board of
Trustees of Wake Forest University.
Meyer was a former justice of
the N.C. Supreme Court and a
Superior Court judge. He served
in the U.S. Army, and after receiving
his law degree served as clerk
to the late Chief Justice R. Hunt
Parker of the N.C. Supreme Court.
He then served as a special agent of
the Federal Bureau of Investigation,
and later practiced law in the
Wilson firm of Lucas, Rand, Rose,
Meyer, Jones & Orcutt for eighteen
years. While practicing law in
Wilson, Meyer was active in civic
affairs and served as city attorney
for fifteen years. He was an active
member of the First Baptist
Church of Wilson, where he
served as a deacon and was a
Sunday School teacher for more
than twenty-five years. He was a
past president of the Wilson
County and Seventh Judicial
District Bar associations and served
as a vice president of the N.C. Bar
Association. He was also very
active in the Democratic Party for
many years and served as county
chairman for Wilson County and
as a member of the State Executive
Committee. He served as a justice
of the N.C. Supreme Court from
1981-1995. He was awarded an
honorary Doctor of Laws degree
from Campbell University in 1989.
He authored numerous papers and

articles on the law and the legal
profession, and was a frequent lecturer
at continuing legal education
seminars. He served as a Superior
Court judge from 1995 until his
retirement from the bench in
1999. Memorial contributions are
suggested to the First Baptist
Church of Wilson, PO Box 1467,
Wilson, NC 27894, or the Wake
Forest University School of Law,
PO Box 7206, Reynolda Station,
Winston-Salem, NC 27109.

MARTIN LOUIS CROSS
('79), Dec. 3, 1998, Manassas, VA.
He grew up in Newport News, VA,
a town that awarded him an Outstanding
Citizen Award in 1972. He participated in Presidential
Classroom for Young Americans in
1972 and 1974. In Boy Scouts he
achieved the rank of Eagle Scout
and was a member of the Order of
the Arrow. He volunteered as an
adult leader for Scout troops in
Fairfax and Manassas. He became
a Girl Scout leader and was awarded
the Outstanding Leader Award
in Prince William County in 1998.
At the time of his death he was a
Cub Scout leader. He was a member
and active alumnus of the
Jefferson Literary and Debating
Society (Phi Pi Theta) and Phi
Alpha Delta, professional legal
fraternity. He was admitted to the
Virginia State Bar in 1979 and was
a member of the Prince William
County Bar Association. He began
his legal career as an associate with
Compton, Latimer, Compton and
Potter, a firm in Manassas, specializing
in real estate law. In 1986 he
began Professional Closing Services
and, most recently was a partner
in the law firm of Cross

and Hansen. He was senior warden
for three years at Trinity Episcopal
Church in Manassas, where he also
taught Sunday School, confirmation
classes, ushered and served on the
finance committee. He was a member
of Kiwanis and Rotary. He is
survived by his wife, Cindy, and two
children, Virginia, 12, and James, 8.

PHILIP JENNINGS
BOTTOMS (MAEd '74, '80),
April 4, 2000, Salisbury, NC. He
had practiced law in Salisbury
since 1984. He was an active
member of First Baptist Church,
where he was a deacon for many
years and had served as chairman.
He was church moderator for over
ten years, taught Sunday school,
and served on numerous committees
and projects for the church.
He helped begin the Men's Prayer
Breakfast many years ago and
was active in the Rowan Baptist
Association. Moderator of the
Association for two years, he
devoted much time to promoting
the rights of developmentally dis-
abled individuals by working to
enhance their quality of life and
living environment. He is survived
by his wife, Gwyn Lynette Pell
Bottoms, and a daughter, Katelyn
Gwyn Bottoms.

Wake Forest University Fall Schedule 2000
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

20th Annual Review / 12 hours (2 EC)

SEPT. 8-9	LIVE	McKimmon Center	Raleigh
SEPT. 28-29	VIDEO	Four Points Hotel	Charlotte
OCT. 6-7	LIVE	Grove Park Inn	Asheville
NOV. 17-18	LIVE	Benton Conv. Ctr.	Winston-Salem
DEC. 7-8	VIDEO	Tri-County C.C.	Murphy
JAN. 4-5	VIDEO	Worrell Prof. Ctr.	Winston-Salem
JAN. 25-26	VIDEO	McKimmon Center	Raleigh

Real Property - 6 hours (1 EC)

SEPT. 22	LIVE	McKimmon Center	Raleigh
SEPT. 29	VIDEO	Holiday Inn Select	Winston-Salem
OCT. 20	VIDEO	Four Points Hotel	Charlotte
NOV. 10	VIDEO	Grove Park Inn	Asheville
DEC. 1	VIDEO	Radisson Prince Charles	Fayetteville

Equitable Distribution - 12 hours (2 EC)

OCT. 12-13	LIVE	McKimmon Center	Raleigh
OCT. 26-27	VIDEO	Holiday Inn Select	Winston-Salem
NOV. 9-10	VIDEO	Hilton Inn	Wilmington
NOV. 30-DEC. 1	VIDEO	Four Points Hotel	Charlotte
DEC. 14-15	VIDEO	Grove Park Inn	Asheville

General Practice Symposium - 12 hours (2 EC)

NOV. 2-3	LIVE	McKimmon Center	Raleigh
JAN. 11-12	VIDEO	Four Points Hotel	Charlotte
JAN. 18-19	VIDEO	Holiday Inn Select	Winston-Salem
FEB. 1-2	VIDEO	Grove Park Inn	Asheville
FEB. 22-23	VIDEO	Ramada Plaza Hotel	Greenville

Personnel Law Symposium - 12 hours (1 EC)

SEPT. 28-29	LIVE	Loews L'Enfant Plaza Hotel	Washington, DC
OCT. 12-13	LIVE	LaPosada de Santa Fe	Santa Fe, NM
NOV. 2-3	LIVE	Sheraton Chicago Hotel	Chicago, IL
DEC. 14-15	LIVE	Swissotel Atlanta	Atlanta, GA

CATHARINE BIGGS ARROWOOD

A woman's trials



During her second year of law school, Catharine Biggs was interviewing with a partner in a Greensboro law firm for a summer clerkship when he stopped her cold with just one question.

"Can you type?" the partner inquired, explaining that his secretary was going out on maternity leave for the summer and she could fill in. "You'll learn an awful lot by typing the pleadings," he continued. Biggs promptly reclaimed her resume—which she muses probably cost her fifteen cents to produce—and left the office, jobless.

Eventually, Catharine Biggs Arrowood ('73, JD '76) opted to work at her father's law office in Lumberton that summer, assisting with civil- and voting-rights cases. And she realized that her quest for a summer job was but one indication that her career path might have a rocky start.

Today, Arrowood rarely raises such skepticism from the law community. As a partner in the Raleigh offices of Parker, Poe, Adams & Bernstein, one of the leading law firms in North Carolina, she has specialized in business torts and litigated all over the country. She made partner in 1982, has served on the firm's management committee since 1989, and is a past chair of the committee.

But disappointment and frustration hovered during Arrowood's third year of law school. She interviewed "with everyone in the state" without landing a full-time job in private practice, and even was told by one lawyer, "Catharine, you know jurors are never gonna listen to a woman."

It didn't matter that she was excelling in her studies, just as she had in her undergraduate work at Wake Forest, and would finish second in her law class. She simply couldn't find a job in private practice in North Carolina, and she said that outside her family, she wasn't getting much support. Many of the women in her class, she said, moved to the Northeast to find jobs, but Arrowood wanted to stay close to home.

Rufus Edmisten, the state attorney general at the time, hired her to work in his department's antitrust section. "If he had not been open-minded and instructed his staff to be open-minded," she said, "I would not have gotten a job in North Carolina."

A few months later, the firm of the late former U.S. Sen. Terry Sanford called with an opening. Arrowood stayed with the attorney general's office for nine months, and then went to work with Sanford's firm, which later evolved into Parker, Poe, Adams & Bernstein. "They were wonderful," she said. "Never has anyone there said, 'We

can't send her to do that.' I've been sent to do everything under the sun, so to speak."

Born and raised in Robeson County in southeastern North Carolina, Arrowood comes from a family of strong, work- and success-oriented women. A great-great aunt, after losing a sweetheart in the War Between the States, moved to Lumberton and started a millinery shop. At her death, she owned more land in town than most men, Arrowood said.

"Everybody in my family was raised to work," she added, noting that at age ten she was wrapping gifts in her grandfather's department store. And when she headed off to Wake Forest, no one in her family seemed to think it was unusual for her to be there. But apparently, the lawyers around the state who were in positions to hire women weren't so sure.

"Fortunately the way I was raised, it never occurred to me that I couldn't do something," said Arrowood, who since 1993 has been a member of the Wake Forest School of Law Board of Visitors and currently is vice chair. She also has been active in other legal organizations throughout her career. Her mother worked as a homemaker and a secretary at the Scottish Bank of Lumberton, and every summer the whole family was involved in the family's tobacco farming business. Arrowood and her mother worked in the bookkeeping office.

When Arrowood started with Sanford, Cannon, Adams & McCullough, the predecessor to Parker Poe, it had begun representing either new businesses or out-of-state companies that had been sued in Raleigh. Her background in antitrust litigation and her interest in alternative dispute resolution have brought her many cases, and she's developed somewhat of a subspecialty in representing lawyers in law-firm dissolution. She said it's interesting work, in part because lawyers often make awful clients, similar to the notion that doctors make awful patients.

Al Adams, one of the founders of the Sanford, Cannon, Adams & McCullough firm, recalls Arrowood making a strong impression from the time she interviewed in 1976. The firm didn't have an opening for a litigator at the time, but they encouraged Arrowood to keep in touch, and about a year later, there was an opening.

"Right from the beginning, she was a very tough competitor," says Adams, whose firm today is the sixth largest in the state with 146 lawyers.

One of the first cases Arrowood helped try was a malpractice suit against Wake Memorial Hospital, which now is Wake Medical

Center. An intravenous needle had slid out of a patient's vein and caused burning of the patient's wrist down to the bone, Adams recalls. The jury came back in record time because the judge wouldn't admit testimony from an expert on intravenous technology, saying the expert wasn't a medical doctor. Arrowood appealed, saying that medical evidence shouldn't have to come from a medical doctor, that others could be medical experts as well. She won on appeal.

In her rare spare time, Arrowood enjoys reading, cooking, and bicycling, and, she said with a laugh as she pulled a photograph from her wallet, she loves to dance. The photograph shows Arrowood in costume for a tap-dancing recital that she and her teenage daughter participated in a few years ago. She also is active with the Wake County YWCA and Planned Parenthood of Capital and Coast.

What Arrowood enjoys most about law is that every case is different and that every client that comes through the door has different needs and goals. "I know enough to be dangerous about everything from jet engines to sewage treatment plants," she said. Working as a lawyer is similar to being a student again, able to learn something new every day.

But since her student days at Wake Forest, she's also learned a lot about how far women have come in law. The women in the generation before Arrowood's created many "firsts," and Arrowood's generation had some, too. When she was made partner at Parker Poe in 1982, she was believed to be among the first women in North Carolina to attain such a level at a major firm. She also was the first woman to chair the firm's management committee.

"She is very much a trailblazing person," says Max E. Justice (JD '70), an attorney with Parker Poe in Charlotte and chairman of the Wake Forest Law School Board of Visitors. When Arrowood entered the legal profession, it was rare to find a woman litigator, but she has earned respect from everyone because of her diligence, organization, reliability, and confidence, Justice says.

The rise of women in the law profession is not a subject that Arrowood spends a great deal of time discussing or championing, but she said she's pleased that things have changed in the profession and in legal education for women. Women have flocked to law schools and the profession in the past twenty years. Still, there is a touch of concern.

"I worry that a lot of women don't know how far we've come and how easily we could slip back," she said. □

—Amy Andrews



Over the past several decades, no subject has received more attention at bar association meetings at all levels than "professionalism." Professionalism is a subject of the greatest importance. What role should our law school play in inculcating professional values?

Our law school's mission statement says that we have "a responsibility to provide our students with a foundation of legal knowledge and skill upon which they can build lives of service within the legal profession. We must attempt to instill in every student a respect for the rule of law, a devotion to the ideal of public service, and a commitment to basic professional values: honesty, diligence, competence, intelligence, and civility."

How to teach professionalism in law school is a matter of constant concern and deliberation. This year, I am the Chair of the American Bar Association Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. Two years ago, this section published a thoughtful report: "Teaching and Learning Professionalism." The committee drafting this report was chaired by Reese Smith of Florida, a former president of the American Bar Association, and included among its members Professor David Logan of our law faculty and Dean Arthur Gaudio, a former Wake Forest faculty member. The report was extremely thought provoking and was distributed to our entire faculty. As a follow up to this report, the ABA section has had several national meetings this year. One meeting took place in Dallas at the ABA mid-winter meeting. It was a one-day meeting between approximately 140 law deans and the members of the National Conferences of Bar Presidents, Bar Executives, and Bar Foundations. This was a conference to plan ongoing efforts between the ABA section and the

Professionalism is a subject of the greatest importance.

leaders of these bar organizations to better legal education through cooperative efforts with particular reference to professionalism. Then, the section cosponsored a special program at the end of February on the professionalism-related topic of "Lawyers as Creative Problem Solvers." Finally, the section continued the effort at the ABA annual meeting in New York. The section's program presented concrete examples of what law schools are doing to teach professionalism, an illustrative "best-practices" program.

In the fall of 1998, I created an ad hoc committee on teaching professionalism to study what we are doing at Wake Forest with respect to this important subject. The committee was chaired by Professor Rhoda Billings and began its work by reviewing the ABA report. Members of the committee visited each member of the faculty to conduct an inventory of what the faculty are doing to teach professionalism, and to get new ideas to spread throughout the faculty. As a result of this committee's study, a standing Professionalism Committee has been created to sponsor workshops on teaching Ethics and Professionalism, and many of the committee's recommendations have been adopted by the faculty for implementation this year.

We begin professional values education even before our students arrive for orientation. In the summer before they enter, we provide them with a list of books to read concerning great lawyers. It is of the utmost importance that students have heroes and heroines in the law, professional role models. This year, we are requiring our incoming students to read *To Kill A Mockingbird* in preparation for small-group, faculty-led discussions about being a lawyer and what it means to enter the legal profession. These discussions will take place on the first morning of the orientation period. In preparation for these discussions, the faculty members leading the discussions will also read *In Search of Atticus Finch* by Michael Papantonio. A faculty discussion leader training session will be held before orientation.

Last year, during orientation week, with the cooperation of the leadership of our Public Interest Law Organization, we

had the first-year class learn about opportunities for pro bono work in our community. We sent them out with members of the faculty and staff to different public service organizations to acquaint them with specific pro bono opportunities. This year our PILO officers, in cooperation with the faculty and administration, are continuing to refine this program.

For the past several years, we have had a mandatory first-year professionalism series throughout the fall and early spring focusing on different issues of concern to the profession, such as pro bono obligations, quality of life issues, civility, the lawyer as civic leader, and substance abuse. We hope to continue this first-year series, but we plan to make greater use of small group break-out sessions. We will need more role-model judges and lawyers to volunteer to come to the law school to join the students and faculty for these sessions.

Of course, we have a required course in Professional Responsibility or, as it is also called, "Legal Ethics." For the past several years, this course has been taught in three sections. Starting next year, we will add a fourth section of Professional Responsibility, so that there will only be small sections of Professional Responsibility, as in our first-year courses. This will allow for more interaction in this highly important class.

Issues of professionalism are highlighted in many other upper-level courses and programs in a pervasive manner, whether the course be Negotiation, Trial Practice, Legal History, or another subject. Our library staff is collecting materials on teaching professionalism and making them available to faculty interested in addressing issues of ethics and professionalism in their substantive courses.

Over half of our students take one of our two client-contact clinics before graduation. Each of our clinics has a required two-hour-per-week classroom component that focuses extensively on professional values. In the original clinic, which is litigation oriented, the students are supervised by a member of our full-time faculty and by supervising attorneys in the field. The supervising attorneys are chosen in consultation with the Clinic Committee of the Forsyth

County Bar Association. A strong component in choosing the clinical supervisors is the degree to which they will be professionalism role models.

Ten years ago we established the first Inn of Court at a law school in North Carolina. The Chief Justice Joseph Branch Inn of Court meets monthly during the academic year, bringing together judges, lawyers, and students to discuss professionalism issues. Between the masters of the bench of our Inn and the supervising attorneys in our clinics, a large percentage of our students have mentors from the practicing bar while at Wake Forest; however, we want to expand the mentoring program. We are doing so in cooperation with our Law Alumni Council and our chapter of the Law Student Division of the American Bar Association.

Our faculty, staff, and students are involved in a variety of activities that stress the values of public service, including our Public Interest Law Organization, the Teen Court, and the Domestic Violence Advocacy Center. This latter group was part of a consortium organized by Professor Suzanne Reynolds and alumnus Chief Judge Bill Reingold with the Forsyth County Bar Association. It won the prestigious Harrison Tweed Award from the American Bar Association. Student and lawyer volunteers provide representation to victims of domestic violence at the ten-day hearing held to determine whether a protective order issued against the abuser ex parte should become final. A student in the DVAC program noted: "It provides desperately needed services to victims of domestic violence, and it gives students the opportunity to get into a true court proceeding where they're not doing a classroom project."

As the ABA MacCrate Report indicated, law school is part of an educational continuum by which lawyers acquire lawyering skills and professional values throughout a lifetime, including both before and after the law school experience. I welcome your thoughts on how our law school can help students better develop the values of our profession. 

J Wake Forest JURIST

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